

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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J. BAKER, A. J. BECKETT, Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.

BAKER & BECKETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and Common Pleas Courts. Particular attention paid to collections. June 20.

J. LAIRD, W. C. ADAMS, Rockport, Ind. Jasper, Ind.

LAIRD & ADAMS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL continue the practice in Dubois Circuit and Common Pleas Courts. Particular attention given to straggling and up Guardian's and decedent estates. C. Adams, will punctually attend all cases entrusted to him in Justice's courts. Office—on McDonald, between Main and West streets. Feb. 8, 1860-v

J. T. Bewce, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PETERSBURGH, IND.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in Pike and Wayne counties. Nov. 2.

RUDOLPH SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office at the corner of McDonald and — streets. mar12

W. H. DeWolf, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PETERSBURGH, INDIANA.

WILL attend all terms of the courts in Dubois county. January 25th 1860-v

BRUNO BUEHNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STARY PUBLIC, Land and Insurance Agent. Office at the Court House, Jasper, Ind. 49y.

SEBASTIAN KUEBLER, COACH, PLOW AND HARROW MANUFACTURER.

OF NEWTON & LAWRENCE STREETS, Jasper, Indiana.

Would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, in the best style. Purchasers will do well to call and examine his work, as he is satisfied he can them.

Blacksmithing and repairing of all kinds of machinery, done promptly. mh7-y*

Carpenter, House-Builder, Cabinet-Maker.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform all those in need of anything in his line, that he has just finished a new shop on the corner of McDonald and West streets, and he is prepared to do all kinds of cabinet-making on reasonable terms. He solicits a share of public patronage, and feels sure he can give satisfaction. 26-y.

JOHN BUCHART.

HOW IS YOUR TIME TO GET GOOD BARGAINS!

Selection of Fall and Winter goods, suitable for the market, just received and for sale cheaper than ever.

at the CHEAP CASH STORE.

Large assortment of Shovels, axes, hatchets, German steel hoes, wash tubs, wooden buckets, and all kinds of hardware, for sale at the

13. CHEAP CASH STORE.

Excellent Hit.

THANKSGIVING PRAYER IN MAINE—SOMETHING APPROPRIATE TO THE TIMES.—We learn from the Portland (Maine) Argus that the following prayer was to be offered up in the churches on the 29th ult:

We further thank Thee, O sovereign disposer of all events, that Thou didst put into the hearts of our fathers in these free States to sell away their black slaves to our southern brethren, by reason whereof we, their descendants, having shaken off that accursed thing to others, are now delivered from that "sam and essence of all villanies," and so are elevated in virtue, and intelligence, and in all the christian graces, far above the rest of the world, but especially above those, our southern friends who purchased slaves of our fathers. We thank Thee that Thou didst prosper these our fathers, and that Thou hast allowed them and us, not only to retain the money we so received, but that Thou hast largely added thereto. We thank Thee that Thou hast put humility in our hearts, so that white we of these free States are a wonderful people, armed against delusion by our intelligence—guarded against temptation by our virtuous principles—defrauding no man—taking no advantage of the hireling—giving unto every man that which is just and equal, and protecting and providing for those who have grown gray in our service, we are yet not greatly given to vain-glorious boasting. If we differ from other men by being better than they, and especially from those who hold in bondage their fellow men, including the slaves they purchased from our forefathers, we would not be unduly puffed up thereby, remembering that we ourselves do not hesitate to make free use of all that the slave produces, either to gratify our palates, or to make a profit out of the same. And we thank Thee that, having permitted our fathers to sell away their slaves, Thou hast put it into the hearts of us their descendants to set our faces like a flint against this bloody system of oppression which Thy holy word never provides for, but constantly reproves and condemns; that although, in Thy inscrutable purposes, Thou didst permit us, at a former period of our history as a nation, to enter into a political compact whereby we agreed to this evil thing of slavery, and thus made ourselves chiefly responsible for its present existence, Thou hast, in these latter days, enabled us to atone for that grievous sin by enacting personal liberty laws, and so withholding our assent to that un holy compact, into which, Thou knowest, O Lord, we never would have entered, but that we were sorely tempted thereto by a hope of much gain. And we thank Thee, that Thou hast not only thus implanted in our breasts this love for the slave, but that Thou, who seest all hearts, well knowest that we love also the master, whom we have never pursued with taunts and revilings. And we thank Thee, Sovereign Ruler of the world, with whom are the issues of life, that into whatever depths of woe this great and prosperous nation may, peradventure, be plunged by our violation of the compact which binds it together, Thou wilt not esteem us responsible therefor, but in consideration of the great love we bear the negro, and of the great good we intend to bestow upon him, Thou wilt pardon and esteem, as of small account, the overturning of the government under which we live.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN BERLIN.—Hon. Jos. A. Wright, the American Minister at Berlin, Prussia, observed Thursday, November 29, as Thanksgiving day, and invited a large company of Americans and foreigners to his house to dine. Speeches were made by Mr. Wright, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Knox, Capt. Sims of U. S. Navy, Professor Raymond, and other Americans, and by Baron Von Holzendorf and Dr. Von Telkamp of the Prussian House of Lords. All the speakers expressed themselves warmly in favor of the perpetuity of the American Union.

"I found," said Mark, "my nymph alone, I knelt, and poured an earnest prayer: Condemn me not through life to groan, Consign me not to fell despair, I sighed—she wept—I kissed her tears, And—bless me, how she boxed my ears."

"Pray, madam, why did you name your old hen Macduff?" was asked of a sentimental lady who kept poultry. "Because," she replied, "I want her to 'lay on.'"

Demonstration.

SALEM, Washington County, Ind., May 15, 1859.

DR. ROBACK.—DEAR SIR:—My son Thomas was given up by the physicians, this last summer, as a hopeless case. He was almost a skeleton, flesh and muscles seemed to have wasted away. He could not rise from a lying to a sitting position. One Doctor said it was a case of Lumbago, and that all the doctors in the world could not cure him, and that he would have been dead long ago, if he had not been so well nursed.—A callosity formed on the outside of the left thigh extending from the hip to the knee, and the Doctor said he would have to "open the thigh and scrape the bone." The operation being severe, I was persuaded to try your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills. I procured three bottles of the Purifier and two boxes of Pills, and to my astonishment they took away the callosity, and restored him to health, and he is now able to work. These are the facts of the case, and you are at liberty to make what use of them you please, and to refer to me, if you think proper. Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM SAGE, I. P. of the M. E. Church.

Reader! do you know of any other remedies on earth that will produce such glorious results as the above? See advertisement.

A POISON RING.—The following story is going the rounds of the French papers: A gentleman who had, two days ago, purchased some objects of art at a shop in the Rue St. Honore, was engaged in examining an ancient ring, when he gave himself a slight scratch in the hand with a sharp part of it. He continued talking with the dealer for a short time when he suddenly felt an indescribable sensation over his whole body, which appeared to paralyze all his faculties, and he soon became so seriously ill that it was considered necessary to send for a medical man. The doctor immediately discovered every symptom of poison by some mineral substance. He applied strong antidotes, and in a short time the gentleman was in a manner recovered. The ring in question having been examined by the medical man, who had long resided in Venice, was found to be what was formerly called "a death ring," in use in Italy when acts of poisoning were frequent about the seventeenth century. Attached to it inside were two claws of a lion, made of the sharpest steel, and having clefts in them filled with a violent poison. In a crowded assembly, or in a hall, the wearer of this fatal ring wishing to exercise revenge on any person, would take their hand, and when pressing it the sharp claw would be sure to inflict a slight scratch on the skin. This was enough, for on the following morning the victim would be sure to be found dead. Notwithstanding the many years since which the poison on this ring had been placed there, it retained its strength sufficiently to cause great inconvenience to the gentleman, as stated.

SUCH IS LIFE.—So lately dead; so soon forgotten. 'Tis the way of the world.—We flourish for a while. Men take us by the hand, and are anxious about the health of our bodies, and laugh at our jokes, and we really think, like the fly on the wheel, that we have something to do with the turning of it. Some day we are buried. The sun does not stop for our funeral; everything goes on as usual; we are not missed in the streets; men laugh at new jokes; one or two hearts feel the wound of affliction, one or two memories still hold our names and forms; but the crowd moves in its daily circle, and in a short time the great wave sweeps over our steps and washes away the last vestige of our earthly footsteps.

There are fifty-seven cities in the world which contain from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants, twenty-three from 200,000 to 500,000, and twelve which contain above 500,000 two of which are London and Paris, and ten are in Eastern Asia.

Corn Oil.—It is stated that Indian corn produces a clear fluid which burns without odor, without smoke, and is inexpensive, affording a good light in an ordinary kerosene lamp, for half a cent an hour.

"John," said Mr B. the other day to his son, "you are lazy: what on earth do you expect to do for a living?" "Why, father, I've been thinking on how I would be a revolutionary pensioner."

This, too, must Pass Away.

BY MRS. E. CLEMENTINE HOWARTH.

"And so the old Baron gave a grand banquet, and in the midst of the festivities he requested the seer to write some inscription on the wall in memory of the occasion. The seer wrote: 'This too, must pass away.'—Old Story.

Once in a banquet hall, Mid mirth and music, wine and garlands gay, These words were written on the garnished wall,

"This, too, must pass away."

And eyes that sparkled when the wine we poured, Mid song, and jest, and merry minstrel lay, Turned sad and thoughtful from the festive board.

To read, 'mid pendant, banner, lyre, and sword,

"This, too, must pass away."

And where are they to-night, The gay retainers of that festive hall? Like blooming rose, like waxen taper's light, They have departed, all—

Long since the banners crumbled into dust, The proud Corinthian pillars met decay, The lyre was broken and the sword is rust, And kingly bards who sang of love and trust, They, too, have passed away.

Yet Genius seeks the crown, And Art builds stately homes for wealth and pride, And Loves beside the household shrine kneels down, And dust is deified,

Yet midst our loves, ambitions, pleasures, all, The spirit struggles ever with the clay; On every ear a warning voice will fall— Each eye beholds the writing on the wall, "This, too, must pass away."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES:

For the first time in the history of our State government it becomes the duty of the acting Executive of the State, to announce the death of his predecessor in office, before the time for which he was elected had expired. On the third day of October, 1860, at St. Paul, Minnesota, Ashbel P. Willard departed this life. His remains were brought back to our State by his widow, accompanied by the Governor of Minnesota, the Hon. Henry M. Rice, one of her Senators in Congress, and by other citizens. For their kindness in thus attending the remains of our deceased Governor to the Capital of our State I, desire, for the people of the State, as well as for myself, to extend to them our heartfelt thanks. This sad occurrence has devolved upon me, by virtue of the Constitution of our State, the duties of the Executive office for the period for which the late Governor Willard was elected.

During the time that I have been acting as the Executive of the State, there has been no question presented to me, save one, that can by any possibility, affect the pecuniary interests of Indiana. The semi-annual interest on our public debt for eighteen hundred and sixty-one, was maturing without the means in the State Treasury to meet it. There was no mode of liquidating that interest except by borrowing money. And believing that the citizens of Indiana desired that her obligations should be kept, the Auditor and Treasurer of State, together with myself, taking as our authority an act of the General Assembly prescribing the duties of Governor, approved May 27, 1852, made a loan of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars from Messrs. Winslow, Lanier, & Co., of the city of New York, giving our obligations to pay the same in May next out of the revenue for the year 1860. It is a matter much to be regretted that Indiana is in such a condition that she is compelled to go into the market to borrow money for any purpose whatever. But it is due to truth to state that this necessity would not have existed but for the failure of the Senate of Indiana to pass a revenue bill for the years 1857 and 1858.

For the action of the officers of the State Government, and for the condition of the State Treasury since the last meeting of the Legislature, I respectfully refer you to the able and full report of the Auditor of the State.

The management and prosperity of our benevolent institutions for the last two years have been most satisfactory, conducted as

they have been by able and efficient officers. Their several reports are herewith submitted, and I most cheerfully second the recommendations therein made in reference to legislative action.

The report of the Directors of the State Prison at Jeffersonville, shows that the prison is indebted between eight and ten thousand dollars, without present means of payment. This indebtedness was caused by the failure of the lessees of the convict labor to pay the State the amount due for such labor. The most of the money thus due the State is believed to be amply secured, but the time of its payment is uncertain. This failure to meet the just demands of the State by these lessees has been caused by the financial crisis which has existed for the last few months. I therefore recommend that the Legislature make an appropriation to meet the indebtedness of the State in connection with this institution.

The law fixing the qualification of voters, and for the protection of the ballot-box against fraud is defective. Our present law does not insure a fair and honest expression of public sentiment. At our elections on very many occasions within the last few years, in consequence of this defect in the laws, citizens of one county have, on the day previous to the election, emigrated to another county expressly to control the election.

Our Government rests upon the action and will of the majority of her citizens, and that being the case, it is important that by provisions of law we may be assured that public sentiment shall have a fair expression through the ballot-box, and, without this is secured we can not reasonably hope that minorities will long submit. Every citizen of our State, therefore, without regard to party, is interested in having an efficient and effective law guarding this mode of expressing public sentiment. I therefore respectfully recommend the passage of a law inflicting heavy penalties upon persons voting illegally, and also upon officers of the election who refuse a legal vote, or who knowingly receive an illegal one, and fixing residence in the county necessary to entitle one to vote, at a period that will make it unprofitable for bad men to change their residence for voting purposes alone. Had I the power of fixing the penalty for a violation of the election law of our State, it never would be below that of imprisonment in the State prison. That penalty would deter bad men, and do much to preserve the purity of the ballot-box.

The commercial crisis which we are undergoing, the depreciated condition of the securities upon which our free bank circulation is based, and the consequent depreciation of our currency warn us that in order to promote the financial interests of our State—to prevent loss arising from the receiving of paper money, so liable to depreciate while in the vaults of the Treasury, we should provide by law a subtreasury system. The report of commissioners appointed by the last Legislature to examine into the debts due the State suggests many reasons for the passage of this law. During the last ten years the State has suffered to the amount of thousands of dollars by the depreciation of the currency while in the hands of the State and county officers—by the bankruptcy of persons who have become debtors to the State for money borrowed out of her vaults; by the suspension of banks in which her revenues were deposited for safety; by the imprudence and improvidence of her officers, and their neglect or failure to discharge the duties imposed upon them by law. And to guard against a recurrence of those losses; to give that feeling of security to the citizen that the taxes he has paid are safely kept and prudently disbursed, it has now become absolutely necessary that a rigid law should be passed embodying these provisions: First, the collection of the debts due the State in gold and silver; secondly, the erection of a suitable building, with secure vaults, for the preservation of the public money; and, thirdly, placing those officers having control of the public money under such strict guards that the loaning or disbursing of any of it, except in the manner provided by law, should constitute a felony, and render them liable to imprisonment in the State prison.

It is manifestly unjust to require an officer to execute bond to the State, in a heavy penalty, for the secure keeping of the revenues of the State, when no provision is